BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXII.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1822. [NUMBER 1583.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery, will be holden before the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in the Town Hall, in Bombay, on Tuesday the seventh day of January next, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the places and factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden a Sessions of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High-Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the same and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this 28th day of Dec. in the Third year of the Reign of His Majesty King George IV.

HENRY GRAY,
SHERIFF.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT'

Government Advertisement.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council will, on Wednesday 15th January 1823, at 12 o'Clock, receive at the office of the Chief Secretary to Government, SEALED PROPOSALS for conveying to England HIS MAJESTY'S 24th REGIMENT OF FOOT. The Tenders to express the rate of Freightage, and whether payable in India or in England, per man, woman and child, and the rate per Ton for Regimental Baggage and stores, and the date of sailing: the owners of the Ship to victual the Troops according to the established scale of rations; a clear space between Decks will be required for birthing the Troops, and suitable accommodation for the Officers and Messing at the Commander's table for the regulated passage Money allowance according to the rank of each officer.

2d. The nature and number of the Troops, the established scale of rations, prescribed space for birthing, extent of tonnage for Regimental baggage and stores &c., officers' passage allowance, cabins, and free tonnage for baggage, may be known on reference to the Superintendent of the Marine.

3d. No Tender will be received after the period above specified.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
24th Dec. 1822.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the Packets which are now open at this Office for the reception of Letters to be transmitted to England and Cape of Good Hope by the Ship SIBBALD will be closed on Tuesday evening at 5 o'Clock.

C. LAW.
Post-Master General.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
26th December 1822.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Sealed proposals will be received by the Military Board on Wednesday next the 1st of January 1823 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, from any person, or persons, willing to contract for the building of A MESS HOUSE for the European Barracks in Fort George, to be completed by the 1st of June 1823. The building to consist of 2 Rooms, one 60 feet by 30, the other 28 by 30, and a minute specification of the sort of building required, with description of Materials, may be learnt on application at the Superintending Engineer's Office.

It must be clearly understood that two unexceptionable securities will be required for the due performance of the engagement.

By Order of the Military Board.

P. FEARON,
Sec. Military Board.

MILITARY BOARD OFFICE,
24TH DECEMBER 1822.

જાહેર ખબર

ફેવીજે ફુગારીના ફીલામા અંગારેજ લોફની બરાફોછે તેને (મેશફોશ) એટલે ખાધા પીધાનુ ઘેર બાંધીને તારીખ ૧ જુન સને ૧૮૨૩ ના દને તજ્યાર ફરી આપવા શારૂ જેફોજ આદમી રાજી થજે મોફર બંદ પરપોજલ આપશે તે બુધવારના દીને તારીખ ૧ જાનીવારી સને ૧૮૨૩ બપોરના ફલાફ ૧૧ ઉપર મીલીટારી બોરડના ફારીશ મધે લેશે તે મેશફોશ જે ફોઠરી ની ફરવી તે મધે થી ફોઠરી એફ ફુટ ૬૦ લાંબી તથા ફુટ ૩૦ પોલી તથા ફોઠરી બીજી ફુટ ૨૮ તથા ફુટ ૩૦ ફરવી તે જમારત ફેજ રાની બાંધવી તથા ફેલ્વો શાંમાંન ડવો તે શરવે થુ પરજનટેનડીજ ના ફારીશ મધે પુઢીને માલ

જાહેર ખબર

ઇંગ્રેજ સરકારના ફોજના માણસ માટે ખારેક ખરીદ કરવાની છે માટે જે કોઇ ખારેક વેચવા ધારતા હોય તે ખારેક નમુના સાથે તારીખ ૨૫ ડીસેમબર સને ૧૮૨૨ ઇંગ્રેજી

જાહેર ખબર

ખીજા શારક માલમ થાય છે એ ફામ પુરૂ ફરી આપવા શારૂ શારા જામીન જે પરત ચાલે એવા આપવા પડશે તારીખ ૨૪ ડીસેમબર સને ૧૮૨૨ ઇંગ્રેજી

જાહેર ખબર

ફોલીજે ડોંગરીચે ફીલ્યાત ઇંગ્રેજ ફોજચી ઘરમેં વછત ત્યા પ્રમાણે ગતાં મેળવીજ આપણે ઘ્યાળીયા ચે ઘર બંધીજ તારીખ ૧ જીજ સન ૧૮૨૩ ચે ભેગી તયાર પ્રજ ન આપવાપ્રમાણે ગતાં ભરણી મણી રા મણી છેવીજ મોજર મેજેજે પ્ર પોજજ છેતીજ તે છેલ્લપણી તારી ખ ૧ જ્યાનીપણી સન ૧૮૨૩ ચે ભેગી વરેં ૧૧ વર્ષ ગોજપ્રથમ ગીડ ગમી ઘેરડાંત ચેતીજ તે ત્યાચી ઘં ચીજ ગોજઘેજ્યાચી ગરમણી ત્યાળી જ છેજ ઘેડ ફુગી ૬૦ ગ્રથી ૫ ફુ ગી ૩૦ ઇંચી ૫ જીજમી ઘેડ ફુગી ૨૮ ૫ ૩૦ તી ઇંજરત ભેળતે પ્ર ઘરચી ભેડ પાણીજે ૫ ત્યાજ ૂ ગતે ગતીચે તાજન ગણીજેં ૂ જે છેં ચીલ્લમી રેંડીગ ઇં ચે ગજીગત પીચાજ સગપે

ભાગ્ર સલીજ ન પુરે સજ્જ ઉંચ ઉડત ગતીજ ત ચ જન

FOR SALE,
AT THE GODOWNS
UNDER THE OFFICE OF
Messrs. FORBES & CO.

A few Pipes of fine old London Market MADEIRA WINE, from *Murdoch, Yuille, Wardrop, & Co.*, just imported per Ship PHŒNIX, at Rs. 450 per Pipe.

Bombay 21st December 1822.

KEMPT AN
WILL SEL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THEIR ROOMS,
ON MONDAY the 30th
THE FOLLOWING INVOI
A QUANTITY of Imit
mire Shawls, and Scarf
both sides; Green Bai
Blue coarse Cloth, Bo
Blankets.

Bomba

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On

FOR LONDON
THE GOOD SHIP
PHŒNIX,
CAPTAIN ALEXANDER WEYNTON,

WILL sail with all po sibl- dispatch, has excellent accommodations, and carries a Surgeon. For freight or passage apply to *Cursetjee* and *Jehangier Ardaseer*, or to the Captain at the Apollo House.

Bombay 20th December 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY next the 30th instant,
At their Rooms,
IN MEADOW STREET,

SUNDRY Household Furniture, Glass, Queens, and China Ware &c. &c. and at the same time will sell a few cases of Fine Mustard, lately imported from England, on account of the shippers.

At 12 o'clock will put up several saddle Horses &c. &c.

Bombay 27th Dec. 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THE GODOWN
HE APOLLO HOUSE
AND
AY TAVERN
SDAY the 2d January 1823,
HEADS of PALE ALE per
ly sound and of good quality
rted from a respectable house
rms: Cash, & cleared away
bay. 27th December 1822

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L, ANTHONY
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THE INDIAN
KALENDAR
SHEWING THE CORRELATIVE DATES
According to the various modes
OF RECKONING TIME
AMONGST THE
THE ENGLISH, HINDOOS, PARSEES,
MUSSULMANS, & MALABARIANS,
For the year of Christ 1823.

Vikramajit	1879-80,
Salbahan	1744-45
Malabar	998-99
Yezdezerd and Hejree	1791-92 1238-39

IS ALSO IN THE PRESS,
AND WILL BE READY FOR DELIVERY
EARLY IN JANUARY.
Courier Office 21st Dec. 1823.

Byramjee Cawasjee,

BEGS leave respectfully to announce to the Gentlemen of this settlement that he has taken up those large and Commodious Premises in the Bhindy Buzar lately occupied by the Reverend Mr. HALL, where he purposes receiving Horses for Sale.

Byramjee Cawasjee avails himself of this opportunity of informing his friends nd the public that he has received from he Ship Etmaney a lot of high cast ARAB HORSES; & as regular supplies of the finest horses will always arrive by every opportunity, Byramjee Cawasjee anticipates the hope of being able to give every satisfaction to all who may honor him with their Patronage.

Bombay 27th December 1822

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
ON THE BEACH,
TELLICHERRY,
On WEDNESDAY the 8th Jan. 1822,
TWENTY SIX
OLD
ANCHORS,
Belonging to the estate of the late
J. L. OAKES, Esq.
DECEASED,
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR.
CONDITIONS OF SALE:

URCHASE money to be paid within 10 days from the time of sale.
e expense of removal to be borne by urchaser.

Lot	Length of Shank	Weight
	feet	cwt.
	2½	22
		33
		33
		33
		31½
		31½
		22½

Lot	Length of Shank	Weight
	feet	cwt.
16	13	20½
17	17	44½
18	14	24½
19	12	15
20	14	24
21	13	20½
22	14½	25
23	16	36½
24	14½	25

25 Unmeasured, very large, being in the sea, he fluke appearing above ater.
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PRING,
Executor.

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AN ENGLISH
MILCH COW
AND
CALF,
WITH A
BULL
OF THE CELEBRATED
NORFOLK BREED,
AND TWO HANDSOME
Greyhound Pups,
WILL BE SOLD
AT AUCTION
On THURSDAY next
BY
BAXTER AND CO.
ALSO

10 Hhds of Hodgson's P. Ale:
20 Drawings of sports by Aitken
2 Cases Surgical Instruments.

A miniature Portrait of Major General Sir ROBERT R. GILLESPIE, painted by Chinnery in a handsome Gilt Frame; with a Variety of other articles.

Bombay 28th Dec. 1822.

Messrs. Baxter & Co.
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A PAIR OF CARY'S
IMPROVED
GLOBES,
22 INCHES CIRCUMFERENCE.

ON which is laid down the whole of the stars and nebula contained in the astronomical catalogue of the Revd. Mr. Wablaston F. R. S. compiled from the authorities of Flamstead, Dela Caille, Hevilius, Mayer, Bradley, Herschell and Maskelyne, with an extensive number from the works of Miss Herschel.

Bombay 28th December 1822

For Freight
THE SHIP
BOMBAY,
Captain H. Humphries,
LATELY ARRIVED FROM
CALCUTTA.

WILL receive Goods on Freight back to Calcutta, and to any of the intermediate Ports and Places and Madras on her way. She will sail as soon as her Cargo is out. Apply to *Messrs Roger de Faria and Co.*, where terms of the Freight may be known.

Bombay 25th Dec. 1822.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that letters of administration of the estate and effects of MAHOMED KHAWN BIN AHMUD ATTUSSKHAWN late of Bombay Mahomedan, deceased, may be granted to ARRIFFABOY Widow, MAHOMED EBRAIM BIN SHAIK SAHIB PETTOO & SHAIK BAHOODEEN BIN GOOLAM ROOSSAL PETTOO, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 11th day of December 1822.

F. AYRTON,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

PPLICATION having been made o the Hon'ble the Recorder's Court ay, that Administration de bonis the will annexed of *Goddard lick*, late of Bombay, a Capitary Service of the united Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, be granted to Lieutenant Colonel *Robert Hunt* and *Lucy Hunt* his wife the daughter of the said deceased, and *Susanna Gotlick* widow of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof—dated this 19th day of December 1822.

F. AYRTON.
PROCTOR.

BOMBAY RACES
1823.

FIRST DAY,
TUESDAY THE 7TH JANUARY 1823.

A SWEEPSTAKES of 20 Gold Mohurs each for all Arab Horses that have never started for Plate, Purse, Match or Sweepstakes: *heats two miles.* Weight for age, Byculla Standard. The horses to be bona fide the property of subscribers, and the stakes to be open till the 1st November 1822. Mares and Geldings allowed 3lbs. There are already Six subscribers.

A PLATE of £50 from the Fund and of 5 Gold Mohurs each subscriber, for all Arab horses, weight for inches, 14 hands carrying nine stone. Heats 1½ mile.

SECOND DAY,
FRIDAY THE 10TH JANUARY 1823.

THE GYKWAR CUP, value 200 Guineas, for Arab Horses that have never *won* Purse, Plate, Match or Sweepstakes: *Heats 2 Miles; 9 Stones.* Mares and Geldings allowed 3lbs.

A COLTS' Sweepstakes, of 10 Gold Mohurs each, for all Arab Colts that have never started for Plate, Purse, Match or Sweepstakes, *Heats 1½ Mile.* Weight for age, Byculla Standard. The Colts to be bona fide the property of subscribers, and the stakes to be open till the 1st November 1822, Fillies and Geldings allowed 3lbs. There are already Seven subscribers.

THIRD DAY,
TUESDAY 14TH JANUARY 1823.

THE BOMBAY SUBSCRIPTION PLATE, of £100 from the fund, and 100 Rupees each subscriber, for all Arab Horses: Heats two Miles. Weight for age, Byculla Standard. The winner of one race on any course to carry 5lbs. extra, of two Races 7lbs. and of more than two 10lbs. extra.

THE FORBES'S STAKES, of £100 from the fund and ten Gold Mohurs each subscriber, for all Arab Horses carrying 9 stone. English Horses carrying 12lbs. extra. Three miles.

FOURTH DAY.
FRIDAY 17TH JANUARY 1823.

A PLATE of Rs 600 from the fund, and 5 Gold Mohurs each subscriber, for all Arab Horses; *Heats 1½ Mile*; weight for age and inches.

THE MALET STAKES of £100 from the fund, and 10 Gold Mohurs each subscriber, for all Arab Horses, carrying 8st 4 lbs. Three miles.

FIFTH DAY,
TUESDAY 21ST JANUARY 1823.

LADIES' AND BACHELORS' PURSE, Rupees ——— and 5 Gold Mohurs each subscriber, for all Arab Horses, carry 8. 7lbs. *Heats 2¼ Miles.* The winner of one Race on any course to carry 5lbs extra, of two 7lbs and of more than two 10lbs. extra.

THE BYCULLA PLATE of £100 from the fund, and 5 Gold Mohurs each subscriber, for all Arab Horses, weight for age. Byculla Standard; Heats one mile.

SIXTH AND LAST DAY,
FRIDAY 24TH JANUARY 1823.

THE BOMBAY TURF CUP value 100 Guineas, (according to its terms*) for all Horses carring 9 stone. *Heats 2 Miles.*

A PLATE for the beaten Horses of the season that have saved their distance, of 400 Rupees from the fund and 3 Gold Mohurs each; to be handicapped by the stewards. *Two miles.*

* In addition to the notice of two months, required by the existing Regulations, to be given to the holder of the Bombay Turf Cup by the person first challenging; it has been resolved, as a standing rule, that no person shall be allowed to enter a Horse for the Cup who

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Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

does not notify to the Secretary of the club his intention to run for it, on or before 5 o'Clock P. M. of the Saturday immediately preceding the first day's Running of each season.

Horses will not be permitted to run as Colts unless they have a Colt's tooth in their head on the 15th of December next; on which day, a Committee will attend at the Race Stand, to examine such as may be offered—After such date, a Certificate from the Stewards of the Meeting to the above effect, will alone entitle them to be considered Colts, unless the Colt's tooth remain when the horses are entered.

Horses walking over the Course for any of the Plates given by the Fund, shall be entitled to only half the value

One Gold Mohur to be paid by every Horse, Mare or Gelding, as entrance for any Cup, Plate, Match or Sweepstakes, in addition to such as are specified above, and to go to the Fund.

None but subscribers are allowed to enter horses.

The decision of the stewards to be final.

Published by order of the Turf Club,
22d of August 1822.

ADDRESS
TO THE
Indian Public.

HOSPITAL OF ST. BERNARD AND ST. GOTHARD ON THE ALPS OF SWITZERRLAND.

"Ah! little think the gay licentious proud
Whom pleasure, power, and affluence surround;
They, who their thoughtless hours in giddy mirth,
And wanton, often cruel riot, waste;
Ah! little think they, while they dance along,
How many feel, this very moment, death,
And All the sad variety of pain:
* * * * * * In that wild tract
Of horrid mountains: which the shining Alps,
And wavy Appenine, and Pyrenees,
Branch out stupendous into distant lands,
Oft', rushing sudden from the loaded cliffs,
Mountains of snow their gathering terrors roll.
From steep to steep, loud thundering down they come,
A wintry waste in dire commotion all,
And herds, and flocks, and travellers, and swains,
And sometimes whole brigades of marching troops,
Or hamlets sleeping in the dead of night,
Are deep beneath the smothering ruin whelm'd."
[THOMSON.

There are few England Readers to whom the philanthropic and benevolent Institutions of St. Bernard and St. Gothard on the Alps of Switzerland, are not known, at least by reputation, as honourable monuments of the zeal and humanity of their Founders and Supporters, and as reflecting infinite credit on those who there devote themselves to the laudable labours of assisting the Traveller in his need. These places of shelter and repose are on the highest part of the lofty Alps, that is traversed by man, in that portion of those mountains, which, separating Switzerland from France, and the whole of Germany from Italy, is necessarily passed in the route of communication between these respective countries; and the extreme altitude of those regions, which occasions them to be perpetually covered with snow and ice, occasions that communication to abound with perpetual difficulties.

The Convent and Hospital of St. Bernard, which was founded in the year 884, is seated on the very summit of the mountain, at a distance of about 24 English miles from the last habitation on each side of the approach to it. The various perils that surround the Traveller in passing this elevated region, are the excessive cold, which a long and rigorous winter that endures through nine months of the year occasions, the enormous quantities of snow and ice which perpetual y remain there, the innumerable and frightful precipices which are encountered at almost every step, the sudden storms and tempests which arise and are often as fatal to the Traveller as the awful Avalanches that are violently precipated from the highest peaks of the mountains into the vallies below, and sweep every thing before them in their devastating course.

This noble Institution, which is neither that of any peculiar Order, Sect, or Religion, but purely dedicated to Philanthropy and Humanity, was founded for the sole purpose of affording shelter and protection to Travellers of all nations, ages, and conditions of life, who have occasion to pass over these perilous heights, and is conducted by men whose zeal in the cause of Benevolence has led them to devote themselves to this seclusion for the benefit of their fellow men. When the Traveller may have missed his track, or the roads have become indistinct after falls of snow, or violent storms, the Hospitallers of St. Bernard furnish him with Guides: when he is overtaken with a fall of snow and buried beneath it, as is sometimes the case, they liberate him from his perilous interment; when he is arrested with sickness, they administer to him medicines, and all the comfort and consolation within their power; when from weakness or fatigue he is unable immediately to prosecute his route, they lodge and shelter him until he is sufficiently restored.

These aids are rendered to all who require them, without distinction of nation, rank, or religion. The number of Travellers that annually cross the Alps on their various journies of duty, business, or pleasure, and from all quarters, is estimated at from 50 to 60,000, among which are always some persons of extreme poverty, and others of great distinction. Among those who have honored this Institution with their visits, and who like all others received every assistance of which they stood in need, without reference to their country or faith, have been several Mahommedan Ambassadors, from Persia to England and France, one of which passed there in the year 1819.

This benevolent Institution, the annals of which are so honorable to humanity, and the comforts of which must have been shared from year to year by so many millions of human beings, had been hitherto always enabled, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to fulfil all its duties, without other aid than that derived from the productions of their territory and cattle at the foot of the mountains, from which their supplies were chiefly drawn. But their means of doing good have been much diminished; first by the long and disastrous war which desolated the finest provinces of Europe, with various local accidents arising out of this, as the conflagration of their dependant Hospital of St. Gothard, which was entirely destroyed by the Army of Suwarrow in 1799, and secondly by a more recent though far greater calamity at the close of the year 1818, when by the awful and tremendous visitation of Heaven, a Glacier or mountain of ice was precipitated into the Valley D'Aubaigne, in the mouth of July, by which convulsion the whole of their territory and farm, situated at the foot of Mount St. Bernard, was submerged and destroyed, and their cattle, which formed their chief riches and source of supplying and administering to the necessities of Travellers in the Alps, were swept away, so that they were reduced from being the Benefactors of others, to the necessity of seeking aid themselves.

To the philanthropic and benevolent of every nation, faith, or tongue, the bare recital of the circumstances enumerated will be sufficiently to establish claims on their generosity; and what reward can they desire beyond that purest and most delightful of all pleasures, the consciousness of doing good. To Englishmen in India, it might be an additional inducement to learn that most of the Journies made from hence overland to England, which from their established practicability will now become every year more frequent than before, include the passage of the Alps, & a visit to the Convent of St. Bernard: so that there are many now in India, who are likely to participate in the hospitable and humane succours afforded by that Institution to Travellers of all denominations. Our countrymen in the East have been long deservedly celebrated for their extensive liberality; and within our short remembrance at least, we cannot recal any occasion which more powerfully appeals to that feeling than the present. As these praise-worthy Brothers in Charity have hitherto dispensed such comforts as are within their power to bestow, to persons of all religions, and of all ranks and conditions in life; so we would hope, they will receive in India, ample and cordial assistance from men of all parties, sects, and denominations; as the cause is one of general and unbounded humanity, in which a Brahmin, a Jew, or a Mohammedan, would be as readily included, as a Christian or Catholic of the Church of Rome, the very spirit of the Institution being to regard all men as equally their fellow creatures, and entitled to their succour in the hour of need. Above all, we sincerely hope that our having been selected as the humble Advocate of those claims, and the Instrument of bringing them more prominently to the notice of the community at large, will not deter any, be their rank and station in life what it may, from affording all the assistance in their power to these Messengers of Humanity, in whose benevolent c... we should lay aside every feeling but th... the "peace and good will to man," whi... have made the sole study of their liv... the great end and aim of their earthly ... ce.

Bombay 26th December 1... MASSARD, a member of thes... has arrived at this Presidency ... of a mission to which he ... by his superiors, for the purpose of collecting contributions in aid of their Funds.

Subscriptions will be received by Messrs. FORBES & Co. Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD & Co. and Messrs. SHOTTON MALCOM & Co.

SUBSCRIPTIONS
FOR THE
Distressed Irish,

Amount already published, ...	Rs.	21,997	2 25
Do. from Dapolee, ...		970	0 00
Major Samuel Goodfellow,		50	
Major William Meall, ...		50	
Lieut. R. Watson, H. C. Marine, ...		30	
Lieut. George Grant, H. C. Marine, ...		50	
T. H. C. W.		75	
L. R. Reid, Esq.		50	
J. B. Simson, Esq. C. S. Poona		100	
Capt. Burrowes, H. M. 4th Lt. Dragoons		50	
Total Amount to this date	*Rs.*	23,417-2-25	

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

I thank you for the insertion of my letter in your Paper a few weeks ago; it has not I flatter myself been altogether useless. I do not presume to argue with the Commandant of a thousand Bayonets, but consider myself rather fortunate that my Compound has not been considered a convenient place for Ball Practice.

I have of late, Mr. Editor, observed Crops of Daisies on parts of the Beach which were formerly free from such kind of vegetation; I understand these are chiefly reared from Bengal Hot beds; I suppose our Brethren the Qui His, from their kindness in transplanting them here, think that Ducks must be fond of Daisies; do pray, Sir, let them know that we feel, as a young Scotch friend remarked the other day, their fragrance, that they do not "blossom unseen, nor waste their sweetness on the desert air."

I am
Sir
Your obedient humble Servant.
VETERAN.

BOMBAY,
26th Dec. 1822.

HEAD QUARTERS BOMBAY.
MONDAY 23D *DECEMBER* 1822

Extracts from General Orders,
BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

IN Conformity to the General Orders of the April last, A Committee will assemble President's Quarters on Thursday 2d Januar... at 11 o'Clock in the forenoon, to examine an... upon the proficiency acquired in the Hin... or Mahratta Languages by the following ... such other Candidates as may be direct... before it.

Lieutenant Wyllie 2d Battalion 11 R...
" Wilson " 7th ...
" Parr 1th 4...
" Briggs 2d ...
Ensign Wood "

PRESIDEN...
Major Vans...
MEM...

Lieut. Noton 11th Regi...
Lieut. Macan 9th Regi...

Ensign Pavin 1st B... been reported sick b... permission to remai... 31st Instant.

Be...

Should ... Sinclair ... Regimen... the Of... Army.

Capt. ... of abse... proxi... di...

Bombay, Friday 27th December 1822.

The State of Health of Lieutenant W. C. Bell, of the Bombay European Regiment requiring a further Residence in the Deccan, he is attached to do duty with the 1st Battalion 1st Grenadier Regiment N. I. until further orders.

W. P. TUCKER,
Dep. Adj. Gen

The departure of the old and the approach of the new year, remind us—not that we have a debt of gratitude to discharge, but—that, as "there is a time for all things," the present season is the proper occasion for acknowledging the many obligations we are under to our numerous friends for the kind assistance and great support which we have experienced, in varied forms and on various occasions, throughout the whole period during which the superintendence of the Bombay Courier has been in the hands of its present Editor. He has endeavoured with his utmost zeal and perseverance to uphold the reputation of the paper, and, in some measure, to deserve the patronage it has experienced. He is, however, aware that many of our correspondents have just reason to complain that, notwithstanding his exertions, he has been inattentive to their wishes, and has failed to render his columns always agreeable by the selection of subjects sufficiently varied, or congenial to the general taste. Other professional duties have latterly accumulated upon him, and he finds that he has undertaken tasks beyond what either his intellectual powers or physical strength can adequately execute. He must trust to the goodness of our subscribers for accepting... sons as an apology for the... pect to the future, we thi... venture to promise be... present Editor will soo... post he has long so unworth... altho' he will not admit that his... can bring with him more a... usefully to please, or great... cause, he is convinced that... in addition to greater fit... qualifications, will be ... attention and devote ... his time to the conce... Courier office, the... in reputation a... faction to an au... bers.

THE...

S...

ments, and terminated by a decisive victory and a solid peace; the extermination of the Pindaries, that inveterate pest existing in the heart of India; and the machinations of the Peishwa and his confederates defeated by a penetrating and far seeing policy, and Poona added to our Indian Empire—these events are sufficiently signal and notorious to stamp the character of that administration; they need not my public commemoration, they live in your own memories, and they will survive to immortality. And here, in reference to the latter event, let it not detract from the praise of Lord Hastings that he was aided by the consummate talents and ability of the distinguished individual who now directs the councils of this presidency. It was one of the felicities of his administration that the arduous post of resident at Poona was at that momentous crisis filled by Mr. Elphinstone; as it was also to have enrolled among the brave Chiefs of the Indian Army, a Malcolm, a Hislop and an Ochterlony.

The wisdom that presided over all the measures of his Government has not been less unerring in the calm of peace than in the turbulent and stirring periods of the War; the progressive improvement and education of the natives, their agricultural prosperity, and the flourishing state of our financial relations and the public credit, amply testify to this assertion.

It may be said with propriety that we are now concerned only with Lord Hastings in India, but in contemplating his illustrious character, it is impossible to exclude from our view the previous events of that life that Providence has lengthened for the benefit of his fellowmen and of his country; his early military services in the first American war and in Holland, his pure and patriotic public life, and above all his noble and generous self devotion in the relief and support of the suffering Royalists of France, will for ever shed an unfading lustre around the name of this most eminent warrior and stateman."

Mr. Meriton then rose and, seconded by Mr. Do[illegible]ton, proposed the following resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Re[illegible]ED,

[illegible]ddress from the British Inhabitants [illegible]esented to the most noble the [illegible], congratulating his Lordship [illegible]ess and the brilliant and so- [illegible] attended all the measures [illegible]n of the supreme Goveru- [illegible] regretting that a termination [illegible] to a career so glorious to himself [illegible]ril to the interests of the British [illegible] that a Committee be appointed [illegible] address (from the gentlemen [illegible]e nominated in pursuance of [illegible]isted of the following gentle-

[illegible]ghton,

[illegible] com- [illegible] of [illegible]ay [illegible].

We feel bound by a sense of public justice and gratitude, to acknowledge in this manner the great wisdom and ability, as well as the justice and impartiality with which you have administered the important office committed to your charge, and sustained for a period of nine years the burthen of our Indian Empire. During that period most signal and interesting events have taken place, most serious crises have occurred, but in all, the result has uniformly redounded to the honor and reputation of your Lordship's Government, and to the permanent benefit and advantage of the dominions beneath its rule.

As a wise and experienced statesmen in domestic, as an acute and able politician in foreign relations, you are equally entitled to our unqualified praises; and to the military glory which illuminated the name of Moira, the Indian laurels of Hastings have added a wreath not the least brilliant and unfading that surrounds it.

The causes of our admiration in your Lordship's character now supply the sources of our deep regret and the more we reflect on your various high qualifications as a Ruler, the more sensible we and every inhabitant of this vast peninsula must feel of the loss we incur when the councils of India are no longer under your controul.

Your Lordship on returning to your native land to aid the counsels of your sovereign, whose hereditary adviser you are, will carry with you our earnest wishes for your continued enjoyment of life and health in the bosom of your family and your country.

The address will lie at the Town Major's office for sign tures until the 15th January.

G. C. IRWIN,
Chairman.

ARRIVALS. - Lieut. D. Carrol 4th Light Dragoons
Lieut. C. F. Polly 9th Regiment N. I.
Lieut. Irwin 45th Regiment,
Ensign Hart 14th Regiment M. N. I.
Captain W. Ogilvie Acting Major Brigade.
Captain Chace H. M. 17th Dragoons.
Lieut. Elliott 1st | 15th M. N. I.
DEPARTURES.—Capt. Douglas Regiment Arty.
Captain Sadler H. M. 47th Regiment,
Captain Edsall Extra Battalion.
Lieut. Elder B. E. Regt.

Nautical Chronicle AND *NAVAL REPORT.*

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—21st December Ship Bombay, Capt. H. Humphreys, from Calcutta.
Do. Ship Caroline, Naqudah Aga Musear, from Bushire.
25th Portuguese Brig Leticia, Capt. C. R. D. Aranjo, from Macao.
26th Arab Ship Wootmaney Naqudah Rushard, from Bussorah.

Passengers per Bombay.

J. Stewart Esq. his lady and child, Mrs. Humphreys and 2 children, Mrs. Dunn and child, Lieut. Irwin H. M. 45th Regiment, Mrs. Bryan.

Passenger per Leticia.

Mr. Charles Key, Country Service.

MADRAS.

[illegible]ARTURES.—Dec. 11th, American Ship Ado- [illegible]ptain C. P. Edwards, for New York. [illegible]rig Census, R. Towle, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

[illegible]ov. 28 Ship John Taylor, Geo, [illegible]iverpool 4th July. [illegible]Prince of Orange, George Mon- [illegible]man's Land 12th Sept. [illegible] Belle Alliance, Wm. Rolfe [illegible]nce 19th Oct. Bark Mary [illegible]ot, from Sumatra 9th Nov. [illegible]Alliance; R. Woodward, [illegible]ick, Esq.; Lieut. and [illegible]obott; Mr. F. Thom-

[illegible]hip Gloucester, W. [illegible], for Bom- [illegible]oster, for [illegible] for Ran- [illegible]nslow, for [illegible], J. H.

[illegible]1822, [illegible] tho [illegible]e- [illegible]l-

DEATHS.—Nov. 4th Died at Sea on board the H. C. Cruizer Mercury, of a billious fever caught at Bassadore on his return from Persia, Mr. Richard Hitchings, aged 20 years, universally regretted by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintancy.

Nov. 9th Died at the Bushire Residency, Robt. Green Esq. aged 23 years, Assit. Surgeon attached to the Bussora Residency, after a severe and painful illness, which he bore with true christian fortitude and resignation. This young man died at too early a period to be generally known, but will be long and sincerely regretted in the small circle of his friends and acquaintance, both as a professional and private character, as possessing all the amiable qualities that can adorn the human heart.

At Bushire on the——Nov. Lieut. William A Welland aged 18.

On the 21st Instant, Mr. John Fritz, a Compositor in the Courier Office.

On the 22d instant, William Panton, Esq. Surgeon, aged 40 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Chicacole, on the 27th Nov. C. Desormeaux, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, Garrison and Zilla of Chicacole to Miss Matilda Collins.

At Trichinopoly, G. H. Ferguson, Engineer Serjeant, to Mrs. Mary, Jane Scinclar relict of the late Serjeant Scinclar, His Majesty's Royal Scots.

BIRTHS.—On the 5th of December, the Lady of the Hon. Sir Charles Grey of a Daughter.

On the 4th Dec. the wife of Mr. W. W. Bready, Ordance Department, of a Daughter.

At Bangalore, on the 2d December, the Lady of Captain Godfrey, Quarter Master 1st B. 1st R. N. I. of a Daughter.

At Trinchinopoly, on the 6th December, the Lady of Captain G. M. Steuart, 2d | 1st N. I. of a Daughter.

At Bangalore, on the 7th December, the Lady of Captain John Wilson, Barrack Master of that Station, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On Sunday, the 1st Dec. Mr. Thos. Meyer the Son of the late Mr. A. C. Meyer, Shopkeeper at Madras.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On the 27th November, Mr. J. J. Fleury, to Miss N. Paul.

On the 30th November, Mr. John Andrews, to Miss Caroline Cantopher, Daughter of the late Mr. Lewis Cantopher.

At Chinsurah, on the 25th November, Mr. Robert Han to Miss Mary D'Silva of Bombay.

At Jungypore, on the 28th November, John Wilfrid Bateman, Esq. to Miss L. Birch.

BIRTHS.—On the 29th November, the Lady of H. P. Russell, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

On the 30th November, the Lady of W. Fleming Dick, Esq. of a Son.

On the 30th November, the Lady of Captain Newton Wallace, of the Cuttack Legion, of a Son.

At Diggah Farm, on the 17th November, Mrs. Archer Wilson, of a Daughter.

At Nagpore, on the 18th November, the Lady of Captain Wilson, H. M. 38th Foot, of a Daughter.

At Koorunta Dhee, near Bukar on the 23d November, the Lady of Captain John Hunter, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 26th November, Mrs. E. Clark.

On Sunday, the 1st of December, of bilious fever, Mr. James Scratchley, late an Assistant in the Indian Gazette Press.

At Meerut, on the 27th November. Lieutenant John Gilbert Barnard, of the H. C. Regt. of Horse Artillery.

Madras Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1822.

Six per Cent.
Bengal Remittable London,..... *Premium* 23
Six per Cent
London dated 31st March 1822,..... *Premium* 16

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. J. Goldingham, Sheriff of Madras.

After the supply of rain which has fallen, ample for all the purposes of the Country, we may hail with great satisfaction, the return of fine and settled weather,—such as now prevails, and has prevailed at the Presidency for some days past—it is almost too soon in the month to expect a continuance of such weather, but from the general dryness of the Atmosphere, the increasing cold, and the dews, we may hope that no material change will take place; a few showers are looked for at this period, and if attended by moderate weather, may do no harm. Sunday next will be the day for re-hoisting the Fort Flag Staff.

The Performance by the Mount Actors for the benefit of the distressed Irish is to take place on Wedesday the 18th Instant. The whole of the receipts will be applicable to the Charity, as the Proprietor of the Theatre has very properly given free use of the House on this benevolent occasion.

[*Mad. Got. Gaz. Dec.* 12, 1822.

At the request of a highly esteemed correspondent we follow the example of our Cotemporaries, by the insertion of the following paragraph relative to a Portrait of the Abbe Dubois to be painted by Mr. Hickey.—No further comment we are confident is requisite than to remind our readers of the brilliant talents and highly respectable character of the venerable Artist.—In expressing our delight to see old age in the full possession of vigor, we anticipate with confidence that the most generous and liberal support will be given on this occasion to alleviate the labour and sorrow of Fourscore Years, and smooth the wrinkled brow of "the hoary head found in the ways of righteousness and peace."

"We understand that a Subscription is on foot for a painting to be executed by that venerable and excellent Artist Mr. Hickey, who in the 82d year of his age retains all the vigor and spirit of his earlier years, and whose portraits are remarkable for their fidelity and character. The subject of the painting is the learned Abbe Dubois well known for his interesting work on the manners and customs of the Inhabitants of Southern India, with whom he has had opportunities of intercourse enjoyed by few Europeans.—The Abbe who is on the eve of quitting India to return to his Native Country, has kindly consented to sit for his portrait in the Braminical costume usually worn by him.—The picture, we understand, is to be presented to the Mad as Literary Society, of which the Abbe Dubois in an Honorary Member. It is proposed, however, if the number of Subscribers is sufficient, to procure an engraving to made from the painting, and to present a print to each Subscriber. The amount of Subscription is 35 Rupees, and the names of Subscribers are received by Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co."

It is proposed that subscriptions of Rupees 35 be received, for the purpose of having a Portrait of tha Revd. Father Dubois in the Native costume usually worn by him, painted by Mr. Hickey.

Father Dubois is well known as the author of the interesting work on the manners and customs of India. After a long residence in the South of the Peninsula, he is now about to return to Europe.

Should the number of Subscribers be sufficient, an Engraving will be hereafter made from the painting, and a print delivered to each Subscriber.

Subscriptions will be received by Messrs. Abbuthnot and Co.

[*Mad. Gaz. Dec.* 14, 1822.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Superintending Surgeon C. Rogers, Northern Division; Capt. J. R. Ardagh, 1st Bat. 24th N. I.; Lieutenant J. S. Wyllie, 2d Bat. 15th N. I; Lieutenant J. Thompson, 34th Regiment; Assistant Deputy Commissary T. Clarke, Ordence Department.

DEPARTURES.—Lieutenant J. H. Winbolt, 5th Regiment N. I.; Lieutenant Carpenter, 2d Bat. 24th Regiment.

Ceylon Intelligence.

The French Brig *L'Eugenie*, whose arrival, is mentioned in our shipping report, touched at Rio Janeiro on her way from France. The Master reports that two days previous to her quitting Rio, or about the 18th August, the Independence of the Brazils had been proclaimed, the Prince Regent being declared King and a Constitutional Government established. He had not with him any newspapers or copies of the proclamation.

[*Ceylon Gaz. Nov.* 23.

Calcutta Intelligence.

THURSDAY DECEMBER 5, 1822.
CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES

BUY.]---WEDNESDAY DEC. 4, 1822.---[SELL.					
Rs.	As.			Rs.	As.
Prem. 25	9	Six per Cent. Bengal Remittable Loan,	24	8	
16	4	Six per Cent, Loan dated 31st March, 1822.	15	12	

On Saturday evening there was a jovial Meeting of a few of the Sons of St. Andrew.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

[illegible]S. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1, *Church Gate Street.*
[illegible]NCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
[illegible]e PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.
[illegible]e day of publication, are requested to give orders to that effect.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY DECEMBER 28, 1822.

(Continued from the 4th Page of Paper.

Some who perhaps were expected, preferred doing honor to the Saint's memory in their own houses. Nationality is fast on the decline, and it must be so from the daily enlargement of Society. We had intended to say more, but have no space.

[*India. Gaz. Dec.* 2,

LETTER FROM SAUGOR.

To the Editor of the Journal,

SIR,

The following communication has just been received from a Correspondent at Saugor:—

On the 23d ultimo, Capt. Blair, Commandant of the Rohillahs, was ordered out to Bhilsa, with 200 of his men; together with 2 guns, and 3 companies of Seapoys, which latter were to be joined them from Dabree. On reaching Sungbur, their destination was changed to Basaudah, which place they reached the 27th, and the 31st of the month were joined by three Companies of the 21st, from Saugor, as a detachment of that strength could not be supplied from Dabree, on account of the sickly state of the Post. On the 2d instant, the Detachment again moved and encamped at Seronge, on the 3d, since when they have been reinforced by 3 more Ressallas of Rohillas, from Lehore and Dabree, besides a portion of the Contingenst of the Nawaub of Bhopaul's troops. The cause of the movement of this Detachment appears to be as follows;—

Umbajee Ghautka, a Mahratta Sirdar of Scindeah's, in demanding of that Prince the arrears of his pay, went a little further than the rules of decorum and duty warrant on such occasions, in consequence he received his discharge: a discontented Son-in-Law of Scindeah's, (Ramrao Patunker, alias Appah Saheb) joined his party, and both moved off from Gwalior, first toward Duttea, and afterwards to Narwier; thence they applied to the Resident for a passport to Poonah, in the vicinage of which both were born.

Major Close granted one for three hundred and fifty armed men, exclusive of Camp Followers, but they were averse to separate their Troops and would not agree to the measure; probably dreading some foul play in the Durbar, when once divided: To check the progress of this body to the Southward, the Saugor Detachment were ordered out. At present they occupy a position on the banks of the Scind, a little to the North of Kalabaugh, negociating with the Durbar, from which the Maharaje's Gooroo has arrived to endeavour to bring about a reconciliation, which he will either effect, or they will agree to terms and proceed on their journey, with a reduced number of followers. The following is a statement of their Forces: 1,500 Horses, 500 on Ponies and foot, 8 Elephants, 20 Camels with Jingals, 13 ditto Rockets, 1 ditto Noubut, 35 Sawarrie, 500 Carriages, 10 Nakuraches and 22 Palankeens, altogether about 4000 people; and a proportionate quantity of Baggage and Specie. —Considering all things, it is not very likely that they will have a stomach for a tilt with the Rohillas As to the Foot, it is well known a Mahrattah always keeps at a respectable distance from Jack's Bayonet; therefore the gallant Rohilahs would chiefly have to cope, and to add one more laurel to the many they have already gathered during the late Mahrattah and Pindarrie Campaigns. It is but bare justice to say, that a more active, brave, and dashing set of fellows are not in the Service, and they will ever remain so, as long as they are so ably commanded.

H. F.

[*Cal. Jour. Dec.* 3,

The 28th instant, is we understand, the day fixed upon for the departure of our illustrious Governor General from Town.

We hear that Mr. Canning was expected at Liverpool on the 10th of July, for the purpose of attending the grand Dinner to be given there; and that he was positively to sail for India in September, so that he may fairly be expected in all Jaunary; as the Jupiter in well know to be an uncommon fast sailer.

[*John Bull, Dec.* 2, 1822.

DISTRESSED IRISH.

Total Amount subscribed to this date 162688. 14. 7

B. ROBERTS, *Treasurer.*

[*Ind. Gaz. Dec.* 5,

SUPREME COURT.

CALCUTTA MONDAY, DECR. 2, 1822.

In the Matter of CLAUDE MARTIN, *late Major General in the service of the East India Company.*

This case came before the Court for further directions as to the Master's Report. We can at present only lay a short statement of of facts before our readers, but if we can find time to arrange our notes, and the matter be deemed of sufficient interest to reward the labour, we may afterwards give a more detailed Report.

Most our Indian Readers must be aware that this Gentleman, Claude Martin, who by this Will states he was born at Lyons in France, and came out to this Country, as a private Soldier, died at Lucknow in the Territories of the King of Oude in the year 1800, possessed of real and personal property to a much greater amount than was ever realized by an European in India.

The Will and Schedule annexed to it are of great length, and divided into numerous Articles, bequeathing Legacies to some of his Relations, and Pensions to his numerous Women and Servants, besides directing a Zenana to be built for their residence, & a spot of Ground to be converted into a burial place for their remains. He also bequethed various sums to the Cities of Calcutta, Lyons, Lucknow, and Chandernagore, for Charitable purposes, and directed that a House called *Constantia*, which he was then building at Lucknow, should be completed, and used as a Caravansera for the reception a Travellers, and bequeathed a Fund for its Maintenance. Annual sums of 4000 Rupees are also bequeathed for redeeming poor Debtors at Lyons, and Lucknow, and 24,000 Rupees to be divided amongst "five of his nearest and Poorest Relatives," besides several other Legacies, and bequests of immense sums of money.

The principal question for the Court's decision appeared to be, whether or not the charitable Legacies under the Will, which were to discharged out of proceeds of the Estate remaining in the hands of Mr. Palmer the Executor which was forthwith to be paid into the hands of the Accountant General carried interest or not? this point being of the utmost consequence to the Residuary Legatee, involving on this score alone a sum of upwards of 8 Lacks of Rupees, or above 100,000 Pounds Sterling

Mr. Spankie who was retained on the part of the City of Lyons, contended that by the Law of England, interest was payable upon those Legacies, in as much as the Estate was actually of sufficient value, and might have been converted into money to have discharged them immediately after the Testator's death, and that the institutions were entitled to any benefit that might accrue from the delay of payment.

Mr. Money followed on the same side.

Mr. Fergusson who held briefs on the part of Mr. Palmer the Executor, and the representatives of the deceased, argued against interest being allowed; contending that the Testator's intention was to set aside only the precise amount mentioned in his Will for these Charities, and that he had not contemplated such an immense sum being appropriated as was now sought to be recovered. The Learned Gentleman stated that he appeared for Mr. Palmer, who was both ready and willing to deliver over the great trust imposed upon him to any person the Court would nominate to receive it. The only point upon which, continued the learned Counsel Mr. Palmer feels an delicacy, was to proper care being taken of those persons who appeared to possess so great a portion of the affection and regard of his deceased friend, General Martin; and to be so near his heart in making his last Will. But this Mr. Fergusson was sure the Court would to k to; and he concluded an able and animated speech by expressing a hope, that Mr. Palmer would be relieved from the burthen of his Executorship, and be discharged from all responsibility attending the execution of it.

Mr. Wheatley followed shortly on the same side. He reprobated the foolish vanity of the Testator in disposing of his fortune in the way he had done, observing, it was a notorious fact, that in almost all instances where Money had been left for charitable purposes, it fostered the evil it was intended to remedy; and he therefore trusted the Court would see the propriety of simply carrying the deceased's intention into effect, and nothing more. Mr. Wheatley illustrated his argument by supposing a case where a Testator had directed an Iron Bridge to be erected for the public convenience which was to cost a given sum, and a lapse of years had taken place before it was completed. The learned Counsel asked whether in such a case the Court would give the Heir at Law, or the Contractor, the Interest which might then have accumulated? To the Heir at Law, of course, and so he submitted the Court ought to do in the case then before it.

Mr. Spankie replied—He ageed with Mr. Wheatley, that Charitable Institutions seldom produced the good which was intended, for he thought it was owing to the numerous provisions for the poor that caused that redundancy of poverty which at present existed. Mr. Spankie would if he had the power, sweep away all that idle, vain, useless Establishment of Constantia; but as there was nothing illegal in these follies, the Court must carry them into effect.

Sir Francis MacNaghten remarked that it was useless expressing his ideas on the subject of these religious bequests. The Testator had undoubtedly a right to dipose of the property as he pleased. He thought that Interest must be allowed upon these Legacies from the expiration of one year from the Testator's death.

It was then decreed that Mr. Palmer had fully accounted for the Testator's Estate, and that upon payment to the Master of the Balance remaining in his hands, amounting to about 28 Lacs of Rupees, he was to be discharged from the responsibility of the Executorship;—and numerous directions were then given to the master, to inquire and report to the Court on the various circumstances connected with the fulfilment of the Testator's intentions particularly as to how Mr. Lewis Martin (one of the representatives of the deceased) had disposed of a sum of £45,000 which had been paid to him by the Executor whether His Majesty the King of Oude permit the General's wishes, as to the of a College at Lucknow for teaching English language, and instructing the principles of the Christian R carried into effect—Much doubt ist as to this part of the Will effect, as His Majesty has accept of the annual don to relieve poor Debtors had bequeathed by his were not such there should the law had should extend tion, also, a main unap to sink Estate

To volv co

English Extract.

THE COURIER.

JULY 13, 1820

THE CORTES OF PORTUGAL

SITTING OF JUNE 22.

Senor Joares Azevedo brought up the port of the Committee appointed to draw the additional articles for the Constitution Brazil. In a long preamble, the Rep stated that the opinion of the Committee after mature reflection, was, that a system absolute union between the two kin was an absolute impossibility; that the lature must, for certain affairs, be ne rily different in each of the kingdom the executive power cannot act in Bra out a permanent and ample delegation, that all its ramifications must be free from every immediate dependance on Portugal. The first article proposed by the Committee, is, therefore—

"There shall be in the kingdom of Brazil and in that of Portugal and Algarve, two Assemblies of Cortes, one in each Kingdom, composed of Representatives elected by the people, in the manner prescribed by the Constitution."

A vehement debate, of extreme length, ensued.

Senor Gerao said, he had the greatest respect for the author of the project, and would therefore, not call it absurd and monstrous; but his blood boiled in his veins at hearing it He considered it as equivalent to declaring Brazil independent. He would not insult Brazilians, by supposing they desired dependence, by which they would lose than they would gain; he thought would renew in Brazil the dreadful St. Domingo; that foreign nations tablish colonies where it might suit venience; finally, he said, the authority to enact any such project of the Committee pro

M. Ribeiro de Andrade guments of M. Gerao, wholly unfounded.

M. Borges Carneiro plan of two Cortes, a bers likewise spoke The debate was ad

On the 27th t opinion of the S litical affairs

Senor Bo shewing th had in ters o of t bli

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on the arm of a Mr. B. well known in the fashionable circles. Mr. C. a Soliciter, appeared with the mother, and property found by the Officer; the mother identified it, & she stated that she should be happy to forego the charge, on her daughter consenting to return to her home. The Magistrate then called on the accused for her defence, when she asserted that the articles were her own, purchased with money given to her by her friends. In corroboration, she called the servant, who spoke to a conversation, in which Mrs. B. blamed her daughter for spending her money so foolishly; and declared that the things were always considered to belong to the daughter, and were given up without the slightest objection when she applied for them in the name of Miss B. This statement produced a desultory conversation, which was terminated by the Solicitor remarking, that the principal object—the return of Miss B. had been lost sight of. Mr. B. then said, he had paid for the education, and every charge for Miss B. for the last two years. He challenged inquiry into his conduct, which would be found to have arisen from the most honourable feelings, when he should prove that Miss B. had sought his protection from the prosecution of Lord P. who had been sanctioned in his dishonourable overtures by her mother. When the final insult had been used, she fled to him, hired lodgings and a trusty servant for her. A number of Lord P.'s letters were then read, which abounded in vicious ideas, obscenities, and cross figures sketched with the pen. Miss B. then in tears, stated, that she had been shut up with Lord P. with her mother's knowledge; and the indecent attacks made by him upon her on a sofa; and that her mother urged her to become his mistress, saying she should have an allowance of 500l. a-year. The mother strongly denied these assertions, and after the Magistrate had animadverted on the alleged disgraceful conduct of the mother, if true, the affair was settled by Miss B. (only 15), being put under the care of a female friend, agreeable to both parties; Mr. B. to pay all the expences. It may be necessary to add, that though the initials of the Gentleman and the Females are the same, no relationship exists between them.

JUNE, 29th.

LORD P—— AND MISS H——

The "delicate investigation" of this affair, as it was investigation, took place in *private* before Sir Richard Birnie, so far back as [illegible] of yesterday se'night, some time after the business of the office was over. [illegible] afterwards it somehow or other got into one or two of the Morning Papers, we were obliged to copy it. It is [illegible] of business on one side of [illegible] a very equivocal one on the other, we give the following elucidation.

[illegible]ly is Miss B—rt—l—zzi, [illegible]ebrated engraver of that [illegible]er of an actress on the [illegible]he has obtained great [illegible] a roving eye, a fine [illegible] and an excessive [illegible] the Public in [illegible] *Giovanni* to wit, [illegible] whose portraits living, is [illegible] possessions, [illegible] himself in [illegible] Lord [illegible] concur [illegible]h [illegible]e

pire; and if he could prove, that the Learned Lord and his colleagues had used their great power and influence to pervert the moral powers of Scotland, to the injury of the country, and that great outrages had been committed by them against moral principles, he was convinced the House would not stand passive under such circumstances, or refrain from expressing an opinion on such conduct. He certainly stood forward in some degree as a public accuser, at all times an unpleasant situation. He had felt it his duty however so to stand forward, and should fearlessly discharge a public duty, disclaiming all feelings of a private nature. He should confine himself to a statement of facts; and, for the better understanding of the subject, he should first call the attention of the House to the great powers vested in the Lord Advocate of Scotland; next to the abuse of those powers by the Learned Lord, as, he conceived, by his connexion with the public press of Scotland; and, thirdly, to the case, a case of extreme hardship as he thought, of a person, named William Murray Borthwick; and his object would be, to call first for a Committee to inquire into those facts; and upon that Committee's Report he should hereafter call for the opinion of the House. First, as to the powers vested in the Lord Advocate; in his person were united the powers of the Chancellor, and several other great State Legal Officers, who ceased to exist at the Union between the two countries. Many of these powers were indefinite, especially those of ancient Privy Council of Scotland, which now vested in the Learned Lord. This body had the power of superseding all other jurisdiction in that country, and that power now vested in the Learned Lord. He was aware that public opinion, though not Law, would restrain the Learnd Lord from exerting such powers; but there were many minor powers equally injurious to the public interests. The Learned Lord was the only public prosecutor in Scotland: he could bring any man to trial on his own power, & without the intervention of a Grand Jury. He could cause any subject to be arrested & indicted, and keep him in prison 140 days without trial, and then discharge him, the individual having no power of obtaining redress. Those were a few of the advantages possessed by the public prosecutor; the disadvantages under which the private prosecutor laboured were equally extensive; amongst others he could not prosecute unless he could shew he had been personally and individually injured, and in all suits he must be present in Court; and further, he must swear to the truth of the cause of prosecution. Very few, therefore, would be found to prosecute as private prosecutors. The public prosecutors were, the Lord Advocate appointed by the Crown; he could depute his power to the Solicitor General, also appointed by the Crown; and he could also appoint four Prosecutors Depute. It was to the powers possessed by the Lord Advocate and Solicitor General, that he wished now to call the attention of Parliament. Now as the Learned Lord was the prosecutor, he ought to keep himself clear of all publications of a character like to call for prosecution; for how could he at once be patron and prosecutor. But he had now to charge the Learned Lord with having been guilty of giving his money, talents, and the sanction of his name and influence, to a publication professedly calculated to spread abroad private libel and calumny. In the year 1820, there was a Paper in existence, called *The Clydesdale Journal*; this was a Provincial Paper, and was afterwards removed to Glasgow, and took the additional title of *The Glasgow Sentinel*, on which occasion the Learned Lord and others signed a circular, strongly recommending to public patronage *The Clydesdale Journal*, as deserving of public support. This paper was signed the 20th of March. Now how had this Journal been conducted? Had it been conducted in a manner to deserve that recommendation? [illegible]xtracts from *The Beacon* of that date, contained libels gross and wicked, on which he would not ask the Learned Lord's opinion; but he would fully establish the case from a publication, and who [illegible]overnment. *The Glasgow Journal* [illegible]lities it [illegible]dit." [illegible]rter [illegible] of [illegible]-

a principal writer in that Journal, and abused all the members of the family of Hamilton, and all attached to them. Mr. Eaton knew that the Learned Lord had signed the recommendation of that Paper. Mr. Eaton was, from his conduct, worthy of a judicial situation, and yet he was in his office at the present hour. In January, 1821, a Resolution was taken at Edinburgh to establish *The Beacon* Newspaper; and no less than 800 names had been subscribed. The next step was, to open an account at the banking-house of Sir W. Forbes. A security was demanded, and some of the names to the bond were the Lord Advocate, the Solicitor-General, two Advocate Deputies, and Sir W. Scott. If the account of *The Beacon* balanced itself, then no demand was to be made on the subscribers; if not, a rate was to be fixed for defraying the expences. Soon after the publication, one of the subscribers objected to the mode of conducting the Paper; and that being unattended to, he withdrew his name, and never allowed the Paper to enter his door.—*Hear, hear.*—If this individual should be asked why he had not withdrawn his name from the bond, he believed he would answer, that he durst not withdraw his name from a bond to which the Learned Lord was a party. From the moment it was known who were the real authors of the Paper, they were so beset with applications from the parties whom they had maligned, that the Paper was immediately given up.—The Learned Gentleman then alluded to the correspondence of the Learned Lord with Mr. Stewart, in which he had stated that it was political, and not private, character that was the object of attack; and that he was no party to what had been said against Mr. Stewart. But that Paper depended wholly on the patronage of the Learned Lord. And his conduct was to be judged of, not from his professions after he had been detected, but from what had taken place during the continuance of the Paper.—*Hear hear!* He could prove that all the Numbers of *The Beacon*, had been regularly sent to the Learned Lord.—In reading a number of *The Beacon*, he found a speech of the Learned Lord on the Scotch Jury Bill, topic for for topic, argument for argument and illustration for illustration. That was certainly a singular coincidence.—The Learned Lord had assigned, as a reason for not withdrawing his name, that he did not wish to shield himself from any pecuniary considerations; and yet, in the course of 10 days, when notice had been given him that an action for damages had been brought against him, he withdrew his name. The Learned Lord, as a proprietor of the Paper, was liable for all that it contained; and in any case where he was the public prosecutor, he must have held the same language to the Jury. In 1793, Captain Johnstone, the Proprietor of an Edinburgh Paper, was brought to the Bar for a libel on one of the Judges; and though he proved that he was then ill in bed, and that the insertion of the article was against his instruction, yet he was punished for the libel. Did the Learned Lord reflect that it was the sarcasm in *The Beacon* and *The Sentinel* that laid Mr. Stewart under the moral necessity that led to the fatal result? The contents of these Papers had a direct tendency to produce a breach of the peace, as one of them contained a paragraph, in which it was stated that the Authors were always ready to give their names, and that that circumstance marked it a gentlemanly Paper.—*Hear!*—An action had been brought by Mr. S. against the Proprietors of *The Sentinel*, and two of the Advocate Deputes stated it as their opinion, that the articles complained of were perfectly justifiable, though the attack upon Mr. Stewart had been in the greatest degree personal, and had led to a fatal result. He had to state a case of gross oppression, that would supersede all comment. The case was that of W. Murray Borthwick; he (Borthwick) had some connexion with a man of the name of Alexander, and in 1821 they carried on *The Sentinel* in conjunction. In November, 1821, they agreed to dessolve partnership, and Alexander was to pay 20*l.* in money, and 90*l.* in bills. The bill for 60*l.* was not good, and on the 18th of December, 1821, Borthwick proceeded to sue for the money, or for a reinstatement in the property of the Paper. The Magistrates of Glasgow, on the 14th of February, found Alexander bound to fulfil the agreement, and if not done within six days, then Borthwick was to be re instated in his former rights. On the 1st of March, by a warrant from the Magistrates, Borthwick took possession of the premises, carried off the key of the safe, and such of the papers as he thought expedient, and announced his intention of returning next morning. No opposition was then made by Alexander; on the 2d of March Borthwick was ar-[illegible], and on the 10th of March he was liberated, & then Alex. offered terms. Borthwick stated, what had taken place to the Magistrates of Glasgow, & Alexander then preferred a charge of theft against Borthwick & the Procurator Fiscal, to avert all reponsibility from himself put at the bottom of the paper, "Concurred only." Borthwick was immediately discharged by the Magistraies of Glasgow, and going to Edinburgh lived without concealment. An attempt was then made to obtain possession of Borthwick's Paper before the Sheriff of Edinburgh; and upon the occasion one of the Learned Lord's Deputes acted as Counsel for Alexander. On the 4th of April Borthwick was arrested at Dundee, and was put in irons He was brought to Edinburgh, guarded by two men, armed with pistols. Bail was refused, and he was iddicted on the 6th of April, and the trial fixed for the 24th. The utmost anxiety was expressed by Borthwick for the trial, when Mr. Hope, the Advocate Depute deserted the diet, *pro loco et tempore*, at the same time offering to liberate him on bail. By the advice of his Counsel that offer was refused, as otherwise he could not have the benefit of the Act of 1701.—Forty days elapsed and an order was made by the Lords of Justiciary for his release; when Alexander with the concourse (concurrence) of the Lord Advocate, preferred the same charge that had been pronounced unfounded by the Magistrates of Glasgow.—The learned Lord might say that he could not refuse his concurrence; but that opinion was disputed by some of the ablest writers on the law of Scotland.—The Learned Lord must have known that no real charge could lie against the man. If the Learned Lord thought Borthwick guilty, why did he allow Alexander to [illegible]. Within 48 hours after the trial of Mr. Borthwick was discharged after 70 [illegible]ment. In 1820 Borthwick had been [illegible] by the Learned Lord. No man could [illegible] it was meant by these proceedings to raise [illegible] judice against Mr. Stewart.—*Hear.*—If such abuses did not call for inquiry the House must be callous to suffering and dead to the love of liberty. He wished for a Committee, that Ministers and the country might know how Scotland was governed. An action had been brought by Mr. Gibson against Mr. Cheak, for what had appeared in *The Beacon*, and the day that the trial was to come on, Nimmo, a journeyman printer, disappeared and was then in Paris. *The Edinburgh Correspondent* had formerly been patronized by the Learned Lord, but had lost that patronage for refusing to go the required length at the trial of the Queen.—After the fall of *The Beacon* a negociation took place, and the great difficulty lay in the choice of an Editor, who should conduct the Paper, and see how it was to be made the vehicle of private slander.—He could prove, that a Counsel for the Crown was a leading party in these transactions. The example of the Learned Lord had been widely followed through Scotland. He trusted he had made out a strong case for appointing a Committee. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the conduct of the Lord Advocate, and the other Law Officers, as connected with the public press and particularly into the case of W. M. Borthwick, and to report upon the same to the House.

The Lord Advocate said, that he made no complaint either as to the manner or the time at which the motion had been made: but from the notice of the Learned Gentleman he was by no means aware of this mode of attack. When the late Mr. Whitbread had made an attack upon the Lord Advocate, in 1804, a previous motion had been made for papers, so that that learned person came fully prepared for his defence.—The transactions alluded to by the Learned Gentleman had taken place ten months back, and might immediately after have been brought before the House. His (the Lord Advocate's) case should not have been mixed up with that of his Deputes. He thought the motion might have been delayed some time longer, as an action had been brought against him in the Jury Court of Scotland for 10,000*l.* damages as chief proprietor of *The Beacon*, and it would be determined next month whether he would have to pay that large sum or not.—He admitted that in former times prosecutions were most numerous; but now they were almost all at the instance of the Lord Advocate, and that concurrence on the part of the country shewed that the Lord Advocate's power had been fairly and honestly executed. He would appeal to all who knew Scotland whether he had exceeded his powers. He had been charged with a connection with three Newspapers; one of these was *The Correspondent*, but he declared most solemnly that he had no connection with it. He had seen it, it had been sent to his house by the Sheriff. If a Committee could be gone into without a stigma on his character, there was no inquiry he would not court. The next was *The Sentinel*, through which Sir Alex. Boswell lost his life. So help him God, he never had any connexion with it, never even saw it. In 1819 he received a letter from Borthwick proposing to establish a Paper in defence of the Laws and Constitution, and asking him to get the assistance of Government. His answer was, that Government did not interfere in such things; and from that time he heard nothing from him till 1820, when he came and told him that he was ruined by the Paper, and asked him to assist him, and to sign his recommendation. He refused assistance, and did not think he had signed the Paper; but being shewn the Paper he admitted that his name was to it; but he justified himself on the ground of the general licentiousness of the Press in Scotland. The Paper he signed was only calculated to recommend his Paper to the knowledge of those who might like it. He never gave Borthwick any money nor even commended his (Borthwick's,) Paper. He then became bankrupt; and with Alexander he established a totally new Paper called *The Glasgow Sentinel*, and with the